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to be the one phenomenon common to all the countries described, from the times of Greece down to the nineteenth century; and there is evidence enough to show that the phenomenon is still existent.

For the work that the Commission has in hand it may have been necessary for the sake of comparison to neglect chronology and to deal with each of the European states separately from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. But one cannot help feeling that better results would have been secured if the general course of European events had been kept in mind, and an account of the growth of the corn laws of Europe as a whole had been given. In that case we should have been able to grasp the reciprocal commercial relations of the various states during the period described; whereas, according to Dr. Naudé's arrangement, each state is treated in isolation from its neighbors and we must continually refer back in order to follow the course of the general development. Tables and figures form a large portion of the book; and these, though they add to the accuracy of conception, make the work somewhat difficult for the general reader. A well-compressed summary here and there, and especially at the end of the book, would have added immensely to its general usefulness.

LINDLEY M. KEASBEY.

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Die Handelspolitischen und sonstigen Völkerrechtlichen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Von DR. GEORGE M. FISK. Stuttgart, 1897.—xiv, 254 pp.

This work forms the twentieth number of the *Münchener Volks-wirtschaftliche Studien*, published by Brentano and Lotz. It is mainly historical, only one chapter having the character of a distinctly statistical study. The subject-matter of most of the book is the "commercial relations," to which ten out of the twelve chapters are devoted. Only two other topics are treated at any length, "Naturalization" and "Extradition," to each of which a chapter is given.

The first seven chapters fall quite naturally together, covering the years from 1776 to 1852; and take account of treaties in regard to commerce concluded between Germany and the United States, all of which fall within this period. This is in some respects the most satisfactory portion of the book, since it lends itself to a more systematic treatment than the later parts and contains more original

work. Chapters VIII and IX, forming something of a digression as to subject, though next in order chronologically, consider the treaties of 1853-57 in regard to extradition and those of 1868 with reference to naturalization. These two chapters could, perhaps, better have been placed in some other part of the book. Chapter X returns to the subject of the earlier chapters and takes up at length the development of the tariff policies of the two countries in the period from 1846 to 1894. This chapter is a clear and concise summary of the subject, but contains little that is new to students of either nationality. It prepares the way for a study in the next chapter of the more recent, in some cases still pending, questions, being an account of negotiations since the establishment of the German Empire. The chronological order is here abandoned on account of the general chaos of the subject-matter, and a brief section is devoted to each of the following topics: consular regulations, trade-marks, copyrights, patents, the "Saratoga convention" regarding the prohibition of the importation of American pork, the Samoa question, salt duties, sugar duties, prohibition of the importation of American beef and present treaty relations. Chapter XII is a study of the statistics of exports and imports between Germany and the United States, taking up each important article in detail, and including a comparison of German with English and French trade with the United States. This is by no means the least interesting portion of the book, especially for American readers, for it presents some very suggestive figures as to the German market for American goods, particularly agricultural products.

Dr. Fisk has not only given us an account of negotiations and treaties, but has presented them in their relations to economic and political conditions in the two countries. The first part of his task is most satisfactorily performed; but the last part, though not open to serious criticism, leaves something to be desired, since little that is not already familiar is found therein. How much more in this direction is possible may be a question; but a more complete study of motives and causes, giving more prominence to the broader tendencies of the facts chronicled, seems desirable. The arrangement of topics, too, might have been improved, though it is a fair question whether a more satisfactory arrangement than the simple chronological one followed is possible with the subjects treated. The author has preserved an admirably judicial attitude throughout, displaying a degree of impartiality quite in keeping with his position as an American writing for publication in Germany. Written originally

in English, the book has been fortunate in the translation, displaying very few of the defects which too frequently mar translated works. For the American student Dr. Fisk's monograph can but prove a valuable contribution to the as yet largely unwritten diplomatic and commercial history of the United States. LEONARD W. HATCH.

POINT CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y.

Industry in England: Historical Outlines. By H. DE B. GIBBINS, M.A. With maps, tables and plans. New York, Scribners; London, Methuen, 1896.—479 pp.

This book is not only several times bigger, but also several times better, than the little *Industrial History of England* by the same author, out of which it has grown, and which has "gone through several large editions" since 1890. At that time Mr. Gibbins' qualifications for the task of the historian consisted in a great enthusiasm and an ardent sympathy with the working classes, and above all in an intimate knowledge of and a thorough confidence in the historical teachings of the late Professor Thorold Rogers. The success of the earlier book was due in a considerable measure to the craving of extension classes in England and teachers with "large courses" in American colleges for a book which, as the phrase goes, should "cover the ground" without being expensive. Some teachers who incautiously embarked upon it were not a little taken aback, perhaps, by what Mr. Gibbins now handsomely apologizes for as "the errors of fact and of expression" they soon came across. Since writing that *opuscula*, however, Mr. Gibbins' reading has taken a wider range; and he has now produced a work which will be very serviceable in academic instruction. It is not only systematically arranged and lucidly written, but it succeeds in being — what some recently issued works on the subject can hardly be called — actually interesting, if not taken in too large doses.

To criticise its contents at any length is hardly necessary — if for no other reason, because it is in the main a compilation, though an excellent one, from a comparatively small number of writers, most of whom, such as Rogers, Cunningham and even the present writer, have already been reviewed at length in this QUARTERLY. But in the interest of the new editions which the book certainly deserves and will probably reach, attention may be called to a few details. Page 40: "extensive and intensive culture" needs definition. Page 44, n. 4: "passed" is misleading as applied to a Saxon "doom."